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GRADED  
SCHOOL  
SPELLER

BOOK IV



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THE  
GRADED SCHOOL SPELLER

BOOK IV

BY

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AND

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## P R E F A C E

The most important features which characterize the books of this series are the following: words are presented at the same time in columns and in use; they are used not in dry, isolated sentences, but in sentences naturally connected in describing the manifold interests, occupations, and experiences of childhood, in telling children's classic stories, in biographies of great men, in describing historical events, in explaining the chief features of the government of city, state, and nation. All this matter is carefully graded both in respect to the words and the thought, and is presented in a way to interest and instruct. The pupil is conscious of the meaning and the use of the word as he learns to spell it. If the context does not make the meaning of a word clear to a pupil, it does enable him to use his dictionary intelligently in getting the meaning of the word.

By means of this method of presentation words are reviewed, many of the more difficult ones repeatedly. This review is not a mere mechanical repetition of the isolated word; each time the word recurs it is in use. This is the most effective kind of review. At the same time the meaning of the word is becoming, for the child, broader, fuller, and more clearly defined.

Throughout the series words in columns are separated into syllables and the primary accent marked. All words in use appear in their usual form. Webster has been followed in spelling, pronunciation, syllabication, marking (which appears only in the list of foreign words in Book VII), and accent.



## NOTE TO TEACHERS

The use of each word in the columns is illustrated by a sentence containing the word.

Every other word in the sentence, with the exception of a few very easy words, has been used in the same or in a preceding book as a column word.

Therefore every sentence is a review of words already taught.

The more difficult words are reviewed many times.

## SUGGESTION

When the books are used for the first time many of the review words of which the sentences are composed may not be familiar to the pupils; on this account the lessons may seem somewhat difficult.

Hence it is suggested that for the first year the books be placed as follows:

## IN SYSTEMS OF EIGHT GRADES

Book I in Grade 2  
Book II in Grade 3  
Book II in Grade 4  
Book III in Grade 5  
Book IV in Grade 6  
Book V in Grade 7  
Book VI in Grade 8

## IN SYSTEMS OF NINE GRADES

Book I in Grade 3  
Book II in Grade 4  
Book II in Grade 5  
Book III in Grade 6  
Book IV in Grade 7  
Book V in Grade 8  
Book VI in Grade 9

After the books have been used for a year the grading may be arranged as desired, concluding with Book VII in grade 8 or grade 9.

# GRADED SCHOOL SPELLER

## BOOK IV

### I

Frank'lin  
cen'tu ry  
em'i nent  
states'man  
at tract'

Benjamin Franklin was a famous man.  
He lived in the eighteenth century.  
Franklin became eminent as an author.  
He also became a shrewd statesman.  
He attracted the lightning with a kite.

### II

birth'place  
tal'low  
chan'dler  
grease  
wick

Franklin's birthplace was Boston.  
His father made candles of tallow.  
He was a tallow chandler.  
Benjamin watched the melting grease.  
He cut the wicks and filled the molds.

### III

dis con tent'  
dis taste'ful  
broth'er  
trade  
ap pren'tice

The young boy was discontented.  
The work was distasteful to him.  
His brother James was a printer.  
Benjamin preferred this trade.  
So he was apprenticed to his brother.

## I

twelve	Franklin was scarcely twelve years old.
prog'ress	Yet he made rapid progress in his trade.
type	His brother taught him typesetting.
↳ op'er ate	The boy learned to operate presses.
↳ ac'cu rate	He was accurate and careful.

## II

↳ ea'ger	Franklin was eager to learn.
↳ ac'cess'	He now had access to many books.
po'et ry	At one time he tried to write poetry.
wretch	"It was wretched stuff," he said later.
↳ dis cour'age	His father discouraged poetic attempts.

## III

↳ in'ti mate	Franklin had an intimate friend.
↳ de bate'	They had many friendly debates.
ar'gue	Important questions were argued by them.
↳ chal'lenge	They often challenged each other.
con verse'	Debating helped them to converse easily.

## IV

oc ca'sion	On one occasion they wrote the debate.
cop'y	They copied their arguments carefully.
ex am'ine	Franklin's father examined the papers.
el'o quent	He said the friend's was more eloquent.
↳ el'e gant	The manner of writing was more elegant.

## I

ad van'tage	Benjamin had one great advantage.
punc'tu ate style	He could punctuate correctly.
fault	But he saw that his style was poor.
im prove'	This was a serious fault.
	The boy decided to improve his style.

## II

prose	Franklin wished to write better prose.
rec'og nize	He recognized the importance of this.
im'i tate	"I will imitate good writing," said he.
mod'el	He sought for a model.
vol'ume	Finally he found an old volume.

## III

sen'tence	Franklin read a sentence thoughtfully.
sub'stance	He wrote down the substance of it.
ex press'	Then he tried to express the same ideas.
com pare'	He compared his work with the author's.
orig'i nal	The original article was much better.

## IV

in-fe'ri or	Franklin realized that his work was inferior.
pa'tient	He strove patiently to improve it.
de'tail	In every detail he sought to advance.
a void'	He learned to avoid many errors.
ac quire'	Gradually he acquired a better style.

## I

news'pa per	There were two newspapers in Boston.
pub'lish	James Franklin wished to publish a third.
↳dis suade'	Friends tried to dissuade him.
suf fi'cient	"Two papers are sufficient," they said.
↳per se vere'	But James persevered in his attempt.

## II

↳con trib'ute	Friends contributed articles.
a muse'	They did this to amuse themselves.
mat'ter	They wrote about public matters.
ven'ture	Benjamin ventured to write an article.
con trive'	He contrived to offer it secretly.

## III

slip	He slipped his article under the door.
con sult'	James consulted friends about it.
ap prove'	The article was approved by all.
ac cept'	James decided to accept it.
guess	He could not guess who wrote it.

## IV

e late'	The boy was elated by his success.
↳sig'na ture	He wrote again without a signature.
↳knowl' edge	The articles showed some knowledge.
im press'	They impressed the people favorably.
re veal'	Then Benjamin revealed the secret.

## I

au thor'i ty

re sort'

resent'

sau'cy

pro voke'

James had a master's authority.

He often resorted to punishments.

Benjamin resented this.

He was frequently saucy to his brother.

He did things to provoke him.

## II

of fend'

crit' i cise

coun'cil

cen'sure

con fine'

James Franklin offended the government.

He criticised some official act.

He was brought before the council.

The council censured him severely.

It confined him in prison.

## III

ad mon'ish

dis miss'

for bid'

ed'i tor

scheme

Benjamin was admonished by the council.

Then the council dismissed him.

It forbade James to publish the paper.

So Benjamin was called the editor.

This was James Franklin's scheme.

## IV

per'ma nent

har'mo ny

ful fill'

re gret'

ad mit'

This arrangement was not permanent.

The brothers could not work in harmony.

Benjamin did not fulfill his agreement.

He afterwards deeply regretted this act.

He admitted that it was not honorable.

## I

pro ceed'	Benjamin proceeded to seek a position.
<del>in</del> ter fere'	James interfered with this attempt.
rec om mend'	He would not even recommend his brother.
sit u a'tion	The situation was unpleasant for Benjamin.
nee's sa ry	It seemed necessary to leave Boston.

## II

<del>re</del> li' a ble	A reliable printer lived in New York.
<del>ap</del> ply'	Benjamin applied to him for work.
<del>va</del> 'can cy	This man had no vacancy.
sug gest'	But he suggested a good place.
<del>Phil</del> a del'phi a	The place was in Philadelphia.

## III

re side'	The printer's son resided in Philadelphia.
es tab'lish	The son had established an office there.
<del>re</del> 'cent	His head printer had recently died.
fore'man	A foreman was wanted.
urge	Benjamin was urged to go there.

## IV

per'il	The journey was full of peril.
wreck	The boat was nearly wrecked.
pro vi'sion	The supply of provisions ran short.
wea'ry	The boy was weary when he arrived.
<del>des</del> 'ti tute	He was nearly destitute.

## I

re fresh'  
street  
Quak'er  
drow'sy  
pre cede'

A loaf of bread refreshed Franklin.  
This he ate on the street.  
Then he attended a Quaker meeting.  
Being very drowsy, he fell asleep.  
He had slept little the preceding night.

## II

lodge  
rep u ta'tion  
quest  
cour'te sy  
work'man

Later he secured a lodging place.  
He sought one of good reputation.  
Then he went in quest of work.  
The printer received him with courtesy.  
But a workman had already been engaged.

## III

as sist'ant  
youth  
pros'pect  
nat'u ral  
su pe'ri or

Another printer needed an assistant.  
This man engaged the youth quickly.  
The boy's prospects brightened.  
He had great natural ability.  
He grew to be a superior workman.

## IV

in'dus try  
in'come  
thrift  
e con'o my  
squan'der

Franklin showed remarkable industry.  
Thus he earned a considerable income.  
He was thrifty in his habits.  
He practiced economy in his expenses.  
He seldom squandered his money.



## I

tem'per ate	The young man was temperate.
liq'uor	He avoided strong liquors.
vict'uals	He ate plain victuals.
ca pac'i ty	So he had great capacity for work.
as ton'ish	Men were astonished at his endurance.

## II

Lon'don	Franklin spent two years in London.
ma ture' ←	He became mature in these years.
pro fi'cient	He became proficient in his trade.
per sist'ent	He read widely and persistently.
ex pe'ri ence	He also acquired much by experience.

## III

hence forth'	Henceforth Philadelphia was Franklin's home.
trans act'	He began to transact business for himself.
pub li ca'tion	He undertook the publication of a paper.
top'ic	Franklin wrote clearly on most topics.
sub scribe'	Many people subscribed for his paper.

## IV

cu'ri ous	Franklin published a curious almanac.
brief	It taught wisdom in brief sentences.
Rich'ard	"Poor Richard's Almanac," he called it.
pam'phlet ✓	It was a useful little pamphlet.
pre tend'	"Poor Richard" pretended to be the author.

## I

max'im	The almanac was full of witty maxims.
ac count'	It was popular on this account.
space	Franklin filled the spaces with proverbs.
col lect'	These were collected from all nations.
pro cure'	They taught how to procure wealth.

## II

quote	We will quote some of the sayings.
dil'i gence	"Diligence is the mother of good luck."
to-mor'row	"One to-day is worth two to-morrows."
sink	"A small leak will sink a great ship."
sack	"An empty sack cannot stand upright."

## III

scant'y	The supply of books was scanty then.
im port'	It was necessary to import them.
in duce'	Franklin wished to induce men to read.
in'sti tute	So he instituted a library.
com mend'	The people commended his public spirit.

## IV

ac tiv'i ty	Franklin was a man of constant activity.
prac'ti cal	His activities were practical.
as cribe'	Many improvements are ascribed to him.
pave'ment	He had pavements laid in the streets.
or'gan ize	He organized the first fire company.

## I

e lec tric'i ty	He learned much about electricity.
re noun'	This brought him great renown.
Eu'rope	People in Europe heard about him.
ap plaud'	Great men applauded his wisdom.
Doc'tor	They called him Doctor Franklin.

## II

or'a tor	Franklin was not an orator.
hes'i tate	He sometimes hesitated in speaking.
lan'guage	But his language was good.
state'ment	His statements were always clear.
pre cise'	He was precise in his statements.

## III

ren'der	He rendered the Revolution good service.
min'is ter	He was minister to France.
per'son al	His personal influence there was great.
as sist'ance	He secured assistance from that nation.
fi nan'cial	The French gave financial aid.

## IV

sev'en teenth	He died the seventeenth of April, 1790.
fu'ner al	Many people attended his funeral.
muff'le	The city bells were muffled.
toll	Then the bells were tolled.
mem'o ry	All nations honored Franklin's memory.

## I

ca'ble	The Atlantic cable was a great triumph.
sci'ence	It was a triumph of science.
Cy'rus	It was laid by Cyrus W. Field.
de spair'	Often he nearly despaired of success.
be yond'	The task seemed beyond human power.

## II

re pay'	Mr. Field felt repaid for his labors.
sac'ri fice	His great sacrifice was rewarded.
re sult'	The results were wonderful.
link	The nations were linked together.
re la'tion	They were brought into closer relations.

## III

flash	The thought flashed upon Mr. Field in 1853.
globe	He was studying a globe.
tel'e graph	He was thinking about the telegraph.
Ire'land	"Why not carry a line to Ireland?"
vi'sion	It came to him as a vision.

## IV

Coop'er	Peter Cooper was a neighbor in New York.
ed'u cate	Mr. Cooper was a self-educated man.
lib'er al	He was liberal to his native city.
me chan'ics	Mr. Cooper was fond of mechanics.
gen'ius	He had a genius for mechanical inventions.

## I

en'ter prise	Mr. Cooper joined Mr. Field's enterprise.
sin cere'	He was a sincere friend.
in vest'	He invested money in the enterprise.
en list'	Four other men were enlisted with them.
risk	All risked money in the enterprise.

## II

de sign'	The design was to unite the continents.
New'found land	Newfoundland was the starting point.
op'po site	Ireland is directly opposite.
con nect'	The wire would connect these places.
route	This would be the shortest route.

## III

char'ter	Newfoundland must grant a charter.
doc'u ment	This document was soon obtained.
fif'ty	The charter was good for fifty years.
sub ma rine'	A submarine cable might be landed.
ex clu'sive	This was to be an exclusive right.

## IV

join	New York and Newfoundland must be joined.
con'tract	Contracts were let for this work.
re'gion	The line passed through a wild region.
hew	Men hewed their way through forests.
swamp	They plunged into deep swamps.

## I

ac com'plish  
cliff  
gaze  
tre men'dous  
dis as'ter

This work was soon accomplished.  
Mr. Field stood upon the cliffs.  
He gazed off over the vast deep.  
A tremendous task lay before him.  
Would the result be success or disaster ?

## II

ma rine'  
sound'ing  
broad  
stretch  
pla teau'

A marine cable must rest on the bottom.  
Soundings showed the bottom to be level.  
The plain was broader than the prairies.  
It stretched from shore to shore.  
It was called a plateau.

## III

e nor'mous  
thou'sand  
trans mit'  
proof  
ap peal'

The difficulties were enormous.  
Think of two thousand miles of wire !  
Would it transmit an electric current ?  
There was no proof of it.  
So they appealed to wise men.

## IV

as sert'  
res'o lute  
ab'so lute  
con'tem plate  
es'ti mate

These asserted the current would pass.  
Mr. Field was resolute to go on.  
The only absolute proof was to try.  
They hardly dared contemplate the cost.  
Three millions was the estimate.

## I

so lic'it	Mr. Field solicited funds everywhere.
ad dress'	He addressed public meetings.
com'merce	He visited chambers of commerce.
con vince'	Many people could not be convinced.
a mount'	But the amount was finally secured.

## II

tri'al	The first trial was made in 1857.
ex pe di'tion	The expedition ended in failure.
un for'tu nate	Other trials were equally unfortunate.
folly	Men thought more trials to be folly.
a ban'don	But Mr. Field would not abandon his plan.

## III

ef'fort	Finally success rewarded his efforts.
slen'der	The slender cable united the continents.
ex change'	Many messages were exchanged.
per'fect	The work seemed to be perfect.
ju'bi lant	Every one was jubilant.

## IV

fee'ble	But the electric current became feeble.
faint	The messages grew fainter and fainter.
cease	Finally they ceased entirely.
re cord'	Another failure was recorded.
al to geth'er	Work was now given up altogether.

## I

re bel' lion	The War of the Rebellion broke out.
af fair'	Affairs like cables were forgotten.
dis turb'	All business affairs were disturbed.
con cern'	People were concerned about other things.
de fer'	Work on the cable was deferred.

## II

east'ern	In 1865 the <i>Great Eastern</i> was secured.
bulk	This was a vessel of enormous bulk.
am'ple	It had ample room for the cable.
coil	Miles of cable were coiled in the ship.
ton	The wire weighed twenty thousand tons.

## III

snap	But, alas! the cable snapped in mid-ocean.
re pair'	Efforts to repair it were unsuccessful.
mis hap'	This mishap made a year's delay.
per se ver'ance	At last perseverance was rewarded.
un wound'	A cable was safely unwound in 1866.

## IV

dis tinct'	This time the messages were distinct.
mag net'ic	The magnetic current has not failed since.
cause	Success was the cause of rejoicing.
prob'lem	It had been a great problem.
solve	But Mr. Field had solved it.



## I

hour	Our language lesson comes the first hour.
dic'tate	Sometimes the teacher dictates sentences.
dic ta'tion	These are called dictation exercises.
re cite'	At other times we recite the lesson.
o'ral	These are oral recitations.

## II

ac'cu ra cy	We learn to punctuate with accuracy.
pe'ri od	A period is used after each statement.
in i'tial	Every initial has a period after it.
mark	What punctuation mark follows a question ?
o mit'	That mark must never be omitted.

## III

com'ma	That mark is a comma, Aleck.
quo ta'tion	Mary says, "Quotation marks are hard."
hy'phen	To-day we study about the hyphen.
sim'ple	These things seem quite simple now.
in vi ta'tion	The teacher lets us write invitations.

## IV

syl'la ble	Some words have several syllables.
vow'el	We can repeat the vowels, <i>a, e, i, o, u</i> .
con'so nant	The other letters are consonants.
re view'	We <i>shall</i> have a review to-morrow.
whis'per	We <i>will</i> not whisper about the lesson.

## I

term	We study arithmetic every term.
ad di'tion	We have recently reviewed addition.
com bi na'tion	We know all the combinations.
tab'let	We have paper tablets for long examples.
men'tal	We add small numbers mentally.

## II

sub trac'tion	Subtraction was next reviewed.
min'u end	The upper number is the minuend.
sub'tra hend	The lower number is the subtrahend.
dif'fer ence	The answer is the difference.
re verse'	Subtraction is the reverse of addition.

## III

mul ti pli ca'tion	Multiplication was next in order.
di vi'sion	Then we took division.
div'i dend	Often the dividend had six figures.
di vi'sor	The divisor was always shorter.
quo'tient	The quotient is the answer.

## IV

ci'pher	The ciphers used to trouble us.
naught	Another name for a cipher is "naught."
aught	The teacher never lets us say "aught."
prop'er	"It is not proper," she says.
dig'it	There are ten digits.

## I

frac'tion	Our class is studying fractions now.
nu'mer a tor	The numerator is above the line.
de nom'i na tor	The denominator is below the line.
halves	We first added halves and fourths.
eighth	Then we added halves and eighths.

## II

re duce'	We reduce the sum if possible.
re duc'tion	This is called reduction of fractions.
val'ue	Reduction does not change the value.
im prop'er	An improper fraction should be reduced.
mix	The answer may be a mixed number.

## III

mul'ti ple	A multiple exactly contains a number.
least	We find the least common multiple.
fac'tor	The number, 6, has two factors.
can'cel	Sometimes factors are canceled.
con ven'ient	It is often convenient to do this.

## IV

sur'face	We study a little about surfaces.
rec'tan gle	John drew a rectangle on the board.
a're a	Then we all found the area.
inch	The answer was in square inches.
an'gle	A rectangle has four right angles.

## I

Tues'day  
 su per visè'  
 prin'ci ple  
 nu tri'tious  
 ex trav'a gant

The girls study cooking every Tuesday.  
 A special teacher supervises the work.  
 The girls learn the principles of cooking.  
 They learn to prepare nutritious food.  
 They learn not to be extravagant.

## II

whole'some  
 staff  
 starch  
 pro por'tion  
 el'e ment

The class learns to make wholesome bread.  
 Bread is called the "staff of life."  
 It contains a large amount of starch.  
 But the proportion of fats is small.  
 Bread and butter supplies both elements.

## III

yeast  
 mix'ture  
 pro duce'  
 dough  
 por'ous

Yeast is used in making bread.  
 The mixture is set in a warm place.  
 The yeast produces bubbles of gas.  
 The bubbles appear in the dough.  
 The dough is porous, like a sponge.

## IV

knead  
 ob'long  
 proc'ess  
 ex pel'  
 di gest'

The dough is now thoroughly kneaded.  
 It is put into oblong baking tins.  
 The rising process is repeated.  
 While baking the gases are expelled.  
 Fresh bread is hard to digest.

## I

fair  
 so ci'e ty  
 tres'pass er  
 en'trance  
 ex hib'it'

Boys and girls enjoy the county fair.  
 It is held by a farmers' society.  
 A high fence keeps out trespassers.  
 There are two entrances to the inclosure.  
 All kinds of farm products are exhibited.

## II

house'hold  
 dis play'  
 sep'a rate  
 ma chin'er y  
 im'ple ment

The household articles are in a hall.  
 Fruits are displayed in another hall.  
 The poultry is in a separate building.  
 Farm machinery is in another building.  
 Many farm implements are exhibited.

## III

cream'er y  
 de vice'  
 sep'a ra tor  
 dai'ry  
 boon

Here is the creamery exhibit.  
 Several machines and devices are displayed.  
 The cream separator is most interesting.  
 Even small dairies use separators.  
 The separator is a boon to dairymen.

## IV

en'try  
 heif'er  
 pre'mi um  
 a ward'  
 prize

There are many entries of fine horses.  
 Oxen, cows, and heifers are numerous.  
 Premiums are offered for everything.  
 The awards are made by judges.  
 Cash prizes are paid by the society.

## I

/Wednes'day  
 so pra'no  
 al'to  
 bass  
 oc'tave

The music teacher comes every Wednesday.  
 Most of the girls sing soprano.  
 The boys sing the alto part.  
 Older boys sing bass or tenor.  
 Those parts are an octave lower.

## II

con'cert  
 pro'gram  
 or'ches tra  
 vi o lin'  
 gui tar'

We shall give a concert this winter.  
 The teacher is arranging the program.  
 The boys have an orchestra.  
 One boy plays a violin.  
 A girl will play on a guitar.

## III

cho'rus  
 re hearse'  
 du et'  
 quar tet'  
 en core'

There will be a pretty chorus.  
 We rehearse the chorus every day.  
 Two girls will sing a duet.  
 Four boys will sing a quartet.  
 They expect to get an encore.

## IV

in sist'  
 \pro nounce'  
 ut'ter  
 ac'cent  
 chord

The teacher insists upon good work.  
 Every word must be pronounced clearly.  
 Each sound must be uttered distinctly.  
 The accent must be placed just right.  
 Every chord must be perfect.

## I

cot'ton	Cotton plants grow in a warm climate.
zone	They grow in warm temperate zones.
tor'rid	They are also found in the torrid zone.
A'si a	Cotton thrives in Asia.
Af'ri ca	It is also cultivated in Africa.

## II

crop	Immense cotton crops are grown in America.
south'ern	Cotton is confined to the southern states.
boll	Cotton pods are called bolls.
di am'e ter	The bolls are an inch or more in diameter.
down'y	The seeds lie in the downy cotton.

## III

dis close'	The opening bolls disclose the cotton.
vis'i ble	The cotton is now visible.
fi'ber	It has long fibers.
sta'ple	The fibers are called staples.
en tan'gle	The seeds are entangled in the staples.

## IV

is'land	The best cotton grows on certain islands.
Geor'gi a	These islands are near Georgia.
silken	This is a long-staple, silken variety.
to'tal	The total amount of this is small.
up'land	The short-staple is called upland cotton.

## I

plan ta'tion	Plantations are plowed in winter.
fur'row	Seeds are sown early in furrows.
de vel'op	The plants develop quickly.
drouth	A severe drouth injures the crop.
stunt	The plants are stunted in growth.

## II

es sen'tial	Warm weather is essential.
re tard'	Growth is retarded by cold weather.
with'er	After bursting the pods wither.
fluff'y	But the fluffy cotton is firmly held.
min'gle	It is closely mingled with the seeds.

## III

Au'gust	Picking is commenced in August.
oc cur'	It continues until a frost occurs.
Oc to'ber	This generally comes late in October.
pro long'	But often the season is prolonged.
ru'in	A frost ruins the crop.

## IV

la'bor er	Cotton is gathered by negro laborers.
bus'i ly -	All are busily employed in picking time.
ex ert'	Every one exerts himself then.
ef fi'cient	Many laborers become very efficient.
nim'ble	Picking develops nimble fingers.



## I

tan'gle  
at tach'  
for'mer ly  
te'di ous  
ef fec'tu al

Cotton and seeds are tangled together.  
The seeds are attached to the cotton.  
These were formerly separated by hand.  
This was a slow and tedious process.  
The process is now rapid and effectual.

## II

Whit'ney  
cot'ton gin  
di min'ish  
grat'i tude  
in jus'tice

Eli Whitney invented a separating machine.  
The machine is called the cotton gin.  
This diminishes the cost greatly.  
Whitney was deserving of gratitude.  
But he was treated with injustice.

## III

man u fac'ture  
fab'ric  
pur'pose  
con'sti tute  
ex port'

Cotton manufacture is a great industry.  
Cotton cloth is the most common fabric.  
It is used for many purposes.  
It constitutes much of our clothing.  
Large quantities of raw cotton are exported.

## IV

mod'ern  
mul'ti tude  
spin'dle  
reg'u late  
per mit'

Modern cotton mills are of immense size.  
Multitudes of people are employed.  
Each person attends to many spindles.  
Some states regulate the hours of labor.  
Young children are not permitted to work.

## I

Mil let'	We will have a few lessons about Millet.
art'ist	Millet was a celebrated artist.
coast	He was born on the coast of France.
par'ent	His parents were French farmers.
peas'ant	French farmers are called peasants.

## II

in tel'li gent	Millet's parents were intelligent people.
re li'gious	They were also very religious.
rev'er ent	They taught their son to be reverent.
in tense'	Millet had an intense love of nature.
vi'o lent	He often watched the violent storms.

## III

priest	The boy learned Latin from the priest.
schol'ar	But he was not a good scholar.
vague	His mind was filled with vague ideas.
en grav'ing	He copied engravings in his home.
sketch	He made sketches of sheep and cattle.

## IV

por'trait	Once he made a portrait with charcoal.
at'ti tude	The attitude was exactly given.
tal'ent	His father recognized the boy's talent.
en deav'or	He endeavored to aid his son.
com'pe tent	The boy was sent to a competent teacher.

## I

Par'is	After a time young Millet went to Paris.
mu se'um	Here he visited the museums.
gal'ler y	He studied in the art galleries.
dis tin'guish	He read lives of distinguished painters.
stu'di o	Finally he was admitted to a studio.

## II

trem'ble	He trembled when he entered the studio.
stu'dent	The other students laughed at him.
a maze'	But they were amazed at his work.
com pre hend'	They did not comprehend his spirit.
con form'	He would not conform to their style.

## III

ex pend'	Soon his money was all expended.
sal'a ble	His pictures were not very salable.
ru'ral	People did not care for rural subjects.
dis ap point'	Millet was sorely disappointed.
pov'er ty	But he was brave in his poverty.

## IV

rus'tic	Later he lived in a rustic village.
quaint	It was a quaint little village.
scene	He was surrounded by loved scenes.
con gen'ial	The life was congenial to him.
mas'ter piece	Here he painted his masterpieces.

## I

peer'less  
 cos'tume  
 su perb'  
 strew  
 ges'ture

"The Sower" is a peerless picture.  
 The man's costume is very coarse.  
 But the figure has superb strength.  
 He is strewing the grain for seed.  
 The gesture is strong and grand.

## II,

An'ge lus  
 es teem'  
 re call'  
 re vive'  
 sen sa'tion

"The Angelus" is equally well known.  
 Millet esteemed this picture highly.  
 It recalled scenes of his youth.  
 It revived memories of his parents.  
 The sensations of childhood returned.

## III

de vo'tion  
 au'di ble  
 prayer  
 pi'ous  
 wor'ship

"The Angelus" is full of devotion.  
 The tolling bell seems almost audible.  
 The man stands in silent prayer.  
 The pious woman bows her head.  
 It is a scene of evening worship.

## IV

glean'er  
 gaunt  
 shep'herd ess  
 spin'ner  
 churn

"The Gleaners" is a popular picture.  
 The figures are gaunt and strong.  
 "The Shepherdess" is a famous painting.  
 "The Spinner" is another of Millet's.  
 One picture represents a woman churning.

## I

pri'ma ry	The primary grade is the lowest.
dain'ty	Here are dainty little girls.
stur'dy	Beside them are strong, sturdy boys.
mys'ter y	School is a great mystery to them.
dif'fi dent	Some are diffident and quiet.

## II

cor'dial	The teacher receives her pupils cordially.
con tent'	They soon become happy and contented.
aisle	They march through the aisles.
gym nas'tic	They have gymnastic exercises.
bois'ter ous	But they are never boisterous.

## III

punc'tu al	The little children are always punctual.
re mote'	Some come from remote homes.
ache	One boy's fingers ached with cold.
fel'low	The little fellow soon fell asleep.
fa tigue'	He was overcome with fatigue.

## IV

an'ec dote	The teacher tells interesting anecdotes.
fa'ble	She relates pretty fables.
cray'on	She draws pictures with the crayon.
com mit'	The children commit poems to memory.
u'ni son	Sometimes they recite them in unison.

## I

dur'ing	Fred works in a store during vacations.
de part'ment	It is a large department store.
mer'chan dise	All sorts of merchandise are sold.
re'tail	Everything is sold at retail.
gro'cer y	One department is for groceries.

## II

cin'na mon	Here are tin boxes of cinnamon.
cay enne'	Cayenne pepper is also in boxes.
sal e ra'tus	Large quantities of saleratus are sold.
pack'age	Most people buy it in packages.
tap i o'ca	Tapioca is sold by the pound.

## III

sar'dine	Girls buy boxes of sardines.
pea'nut	All children buy peanuts.
va nil'la	Vanilla is bought for candy.
fla'vor	It is used to flavor the candy.
gel'a tin	Gelatin is used for jellies.

## IV

catch'up	Catchup is in pretty bottles.
la'bel	The bottles have attractive labels.
ce're al	Cereals come in neat paper packages.
dec'o rate	Grocers use these to decorate the store.
or'na ment,	They are ornaments for the shelves.

## I

hard'ware	Another department is for hardware.
de scription	Here are tools of all descriptions.
war'rant	The best articles are warranted.
guar an tee'	They are guaranteed to be perfect.
im per'fect	Cheaper articles may be imperfect.

## II

u ten'sil	There are utensils for the kitchen.
grid'i ron	There are gridirons made of iron.
broil	These are used for broiling steaks.
wring'er	There are wringers for the laundry.
rub'ber	The rollers are made of rubber.

## III

al u min'i um	Some kettles are made of aluminium.
met'al	This is a very light metal.
por'ce lain	Other kettles are lined with porcelain.
buck'et	There are wooden buckets for water.
gal'va nize	There are pails of galvanized iron.

## IV

cut'ler y	Cutlery in great variety is here.
carve	There are long carving knives.
tem'per	These are highly tempered.
squeeze	There are lemon squeezers for lemonade.
mouse	And here is a mouse trap for mice.

## I

ar'chi tect	An architect comes here for supplies.
in'stru ment	He gets boxes of drawing instruments.
di vid'ers	Each box contains compasses or dividers.
thumb	He buys thumbtacks for drawing boards.
mu'ci lage	Sometimes he wants a bottle of mucilage.

## II

man'u al	Manual training supplies are furnished.
lathe	There are lathes for turning wood.
ratch'et	Here are ratchet braces for holding bits.
gim'let	Gimlets are often used for small holes.
gauge	Gauges for measuring are kept.

## III

an'vil	There are heavy anvils of iron.
black'smith	These go to the blacksmiths.
found'ry	Sometimes one goes to a foundry.
scut'tle	There are iron scuttles for coal.
trow'el	Masons buy trowels for their work.

## IV

in'cu ba tor	The poultry man orders incubators here.
brood'er	He buys brooders for his chickens.
lan'tern	He gets lanterns, too, for the stable.
scythe	Here the farmer buys scythes for mowing.
sic'kle	And the reaper buys sickles for reaping.



## I

plumb'er  
 fau'cet  
 nick'el  
 gas'o line  
 sol'der

Plumbers come here for supplies.  
 They find all kinds of faucets.  
 Most of these are nickel plated.  
 Every plumber buys a gasoline stove.  
 These are used for melting solder.

## II

valve  
 riv'et  
 an neal'  
 res'er voir  
 pli'ers

The plumbing department carries valves.  
 Here are rivets of all lengths and sizes.  
 Rivets are made of annealed iron.  
 They are used in making reservoirs.  
 Plumbers handle hot rivets with pliers.

## III

gla'zier  
 jew'el er  
 ra'zor  
 tai'lor  
 shears

Glaziers' tools are always in stock.  
 Only a few jewelers' tools are carried.  
 Barbers can always get razors here.  
 Tailors' supplies are never wanting.  
 Shears and scissors are of the best steel.

## IV

fer'rule  
 um brel'la  
 scale  
 bat'ter y  
 tel'e phone

There are all sizes of ferrules.  
 These go on umbrella tips.  
 There are scales for weighing everything.  
 Electric batteries are found, too.  
 Telephone companies buy these.

## I

re serve'	One department is reserved for men.
hand/ker chief	Here are handkerchiefs at all prices.
gen'u ine	Some are made of genuine linen.
mer'cer ize	Others are of mercerized cotton.
bor'der	Some have borders of various colors.

## II

shirt	All kinds of shirts are here.
bos'om	Dress shirts have long bosoms.
plait	Sometimes these are plaited.
col'lar	Outing shirts have collars attached.
cuff	Some are made with cuffs.

## III

scarf	On this counter are fancy scarfs.
nov'el ty	The latest novelties are exhibited.
yacht	Over there are yachting caps.
mit'ten	Beside them are boxes of warm mittens.
fleece	Some of these are fleece lined.

## IV

leath'er	There are suit cases of real leather.
can'vas	There are cheaper ones of canvas.
sweat'er	Here are sweaters for outdoor sports.
ho'sier y	The hosiery counter is attractive.
sam'ple	Samples of cloths for suits are shown.

## I

re mind'	Everything reminds us of spring.
pen'e trate	The sun's heat penetrates the earth.
a wak'en	It awakens the buds and flowers.
wil'low	The willow is the first to respond.
puss'y	The pussies awaken from their sleep.

## II

an'nu al	This is the annual planting time.
cat'a logue	Gardeners are studying seed catalogues.
pho'to graph	These have photographs of new vegetables.
fea'ture	They display other interesting features.
ounce	They offer seeds by the packet or ounce.

## III

prep a ra'tion	A wise farmer makes careful preparation.
pul'ver ize	The soil must be thoroughly pulverized.
fer'ti lize	It must also be well fertilized.
phos'phate	Many farmers fertilize with phosphates.
ash'es	Ashes are a good fertilizer.

## IV

pars'ley	Parsley seed is sown very early.
ger'mi nate	It germinates best in moist soil.
cab'bage	Cabbage seed may also be sown early.
trans plant'	Young cabbages are commonly transplanted.
cu'cum ber	Cucumber seeds are sown much later.

## I

source	A flower garden is a source of delight.
daf'fo dil	The golden daffodils come very early.
tu'lip	There are solid beds of tulips.
cro'cus	Tiny crocuses dot the green grass.
pan'sy	The pansies are very beautiful.

## II

li'lac	Lilacs fill the air with perfume.
pop'py	Later, brilliant poppies delight the eye.
ver be'na	Verbenas trail along the ground.
nas tur'tium	Many colored nasturtiums climb the walls.
mar'i gold	Marigolds are still occasionally seen.

## III

car na'tion	What is more fragrant than carnations ?
sal'vi a	What is more brilliant than salvia ?
zin'ni a	Zinnia is always very showy.
fi'er y	It is not so fiery red as salvia.
cos'mos	Some people prefer cosmos to either.

## IV

can'na	The stately canna has ornamental foliage.
dah'lia	Dahlias are equally tall.
pe'o ny	Peonies bear immense blossoms.
phlox	The varieties of phlox are favorites.
fuch'si a	The fuchsia is a common house plant.

## I

cul'ture	The culture of roses is interesting.
com bine'	The rose combines many pleasing qualities.
pro fu'sion	It produces a profusion of blooms.
per'fume	The perfume of the blooms is delicious.
crown	The rose is crowned queen of flowers.

## II

spe'cies	Some species bloom in spring only.
pro lif'ic	They are very prolific at this time.
group	To this group belong the prairie roses.
in clude'	The group includes many yellow roses.
fash'ion	It includes also the old-fashioned kinds.

## III

moss	Moss roses bloom in spring.
charm'ing	The buds of these are charming.
bri'er	The sweetbrier blooms once only.
scent	These are very sweetly scented.
a ro'ma	The aroma is very pleasing.

## IV

crim'son	The crimson Rambler is a favorite.
Jap a nese'	This is a Japanese rose.
clus'ter	The flowers are produced in clusters.
pi az'za	This rose decorates many piazzas.
trell'is	It is trained over trellises.

## I

boun'ti ful	Most roses blossom bountifully.
in'ter val	Many species bloom at intervals for months.
hy'brid	These are called hybrid roses.
im ply'	This implies that varieties are crossed.
stand'ard	Standard roses are of this kind.

## II

mag nif'i cent	Some roses produce magnificent flowers.
me'di um	Others have flowers of medium size.
ma roon'	The darkest flowers are deep maroon.
car'mine	Other flowers are brilliant carmine.
tinge	Some are white tinged with pink.

## III

ro bust'	Some roses are strong, robust growers.
mod'er ate	Others are more moderate in growth.
dwarf	A few are even dwarfs in size.
ex'tra	Dwarf roses require extra care.
flo'rist	Most florists grow many varieties.

## IV

foe	Rose plants are subject to many foes.
in fest'	Bushes are often infested with insects.
rem'e dy	But good remedies are numerous.
sprin'kle	Liquids are sprinkled upon the bushes.
syr'inge	These are easily applied with a syringe.

## I

se'ries	Now comes a series of ball games.
ri'val	Games are played between rival teams.
com pete'	Schools often compete with each other.
sched'ule	A schedule of games is arranged.
cham'pi on	The winning team is the champion.

## II

spec ta'tor	A ball game attracts many spectators.
vi cin'i ty	All the boys in the vicinity go.
re ceipt'	The gate receipts pay the expenses.
ap plause'	Good plays are rewarded with applause.
in ter rupt'	Applause does not interrupt the game.

## III

am a teur'	School teams are composed of amateurs.
pro fes'sion al	Professional players are ruled out.
e quip'	Teams are equipped with bats and balls.
sub scrip'tion	Money is often raised by subscription.
league	Sometimes several schools form a league.

## IV

grat'i fy	A victory gratifies a school's friends.
in dulse'	Boys often indulge in celebrations.
bon'fire	They frequently build a bonfire.
cam'pus	This is generally on the campus.
ban'quet	Sometimes the players have a banquet.

## I

so'cia ble	Would you like to attend a bird sociable?
dawn	You must rise early; it begins at dawn.
gra'cious	Birds welcome their guests graciously.
vo'cal	They entertain with vocal selections.
lav'ish	Their entertainment is most lavish.

## II

pe cul'iar	Birds build homes in peculiar places.
in trud'er	They wish to hide from intruders.
hol'low	The bluebird selects a hollow tree.
loft'y	Orioles seek safety in lofty branches.
par'tridge	Partridges hide in thick bushes.

## III

os'trich	The ostrich is the largest bird.
ea'gle	But the eagle is the king of birds.
prowl	Owls prowl about by night.
screech	One species utters a screech.
plain'tive	It is a plaintive sound.

## IV

res'i dent	Some birds are permanent residents.
mi'grate	Others migrate south in winter.
in'stinct	Instinct teaches them where to go.
goose	Have you seen wild geese flying south?
be to'ken	Their flight betokens approaching winter.



## I

bi'cy cle	Four boys took a bicycle trip.
ex plore'	They explored a country town.
tour'ist	They called themselves tourists.
en am'el	The bicycles had enameled frames.
brake	They were provided with safety brakes.

## II

punc'ture	One bicyclist punctured his tire.
pneu mat'ic	It was a pneumatic tire.
col lapse'	The puncture made it collapse.
ped'al	The young bicyclist ceased pedaling.
whis'tle	Then he whistled to his companions.

## III

camp	The young tourists camped out one night.
ledge	They selected a ledge of rocks.
dew	A tree protected them from the dew.
mos qui'to	Smoke kept away the mosquitoes.
jo'vi al	They had a jovial time.

## IV

cam'e ra	One boy carried his camera.
com pact'	It was a compact little instrument.
view	He took photographs of pleasing views.
neg'a tive	The negatives he developed at home.
al'bum	He has an album full of views.

main	What is your main reason for studying?
mane	The horse's mane grows on his neck.
knave	Knave is another name for villain.
nave	The main body of a church is the nave.
nay	Do you ever say "nay" for "no"?
neigh	Horses neigh or whinny when hungry.
taper	A taper is a wax candle.
tapir	A tapir is an animal resembling the pig.
plum	A single plum is n't enough for dessert.
plumb	A mason tests his wall with a plumb.
pearl	Pearls are found in the shells of oysters.
purl	The murmuring brook purls over the rocks.
peal	How the thunder peals!
peel	He peels, or pares, the orange.
pause	Pause before speaking an angry word.
paws	A cat has four paws.
wrote	Longfellow wrote <i>Hiawatha</i> .
rote	Some things must be learned by rote.
flee	Cowards are quick to flee from danger.
flea	A flea is a troublesome insect.

beer	Beer is made of malt and hops.
bier	The coffin was placed on the bier.
ail	What does ail that sick boy ?
ale	Ale is sweeter than beer.
bolder	The tiger is bolder than the deer.
boulder	A large stone may be called a boulder.
bald	A bald head is without hair.
bawled	The child bawled from fright.
borough	Sometimes a town is called a borough.
burrow	Woodchucks burrow in the ground.
core	Every apple has a core.
corps	A body of soldiers is called a corps.
cruise	Who has taken a cruise in a schooner ?
crews	The schooners have only small crews.
gored	The savage bull gored his keeper.
gourd	Did you ever drink from a gourd ?
hoard	Money was not made to hoard.
horde	A horde of laborers throngs the streets.
key	Here is the key ; unlock the door.
quay	Anchor your boat near the wharf, or quay.

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
cu'beb	dal'ly	tier	volt
dap'ple	whey	de coy'	e'ra
ea'sel	flor'id	cur'few	creed
flue	plaid	for'age	shoal
sieve	whir	snarl	de fray'
<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>
cro'ny	booth	beard	cru sade'
fres'co	do'ry	pier	forge
ruse	germ	hale	coax
si'lo	scal'y	sprite	shale
star'ry	stin'gy	flag'on	squirt
<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>
wa'ry	poach	in fect'	cuck'oo
a'pron	fray	an'gel	for give'
sock'et	prow	so'ber	cur'dle
spi'ral	jerk	sear	clew
crim'ple	so'fa	truss	stol'id
<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>
curb	fit'ful	curd	sim'per
shunt	wrig'gle	frit'ter	cur'ry
probe	tic'kle	si'ren	rinse
dock'et	won'der	an'ger	for'ay
tri'o	sor'rel	skip'per	re mit'

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
a bide'	belch	cad'dy	awe
su'mac	ca det'	blear	com pile'
be set'	cleat	crude	dai'sy
rat tan'	gog'gle	gor'y	tit'ter
grill	hob'by	hag'gle	hol'ly

<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>
wreath	ab'bey	com'et	a bash'
tog'gle	gul'ly	air'y	hov'er
a mass'	botch	cudg'el	rot'ten
bounce	kiln	ax'le	jog'gle
lob'by	li'ar	dim'ple	cus'tard

<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>
ad'dle	cov'et	so'lo	chaste
chafe	ab'bess	bi'as	a base'
leer	balm'y	al'der	po'lo'
par'ry	crease	bar'ber	barb
shirk	mot'tle	o'pal	ban'jo

<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>
ed'it	ex cel'	al lot'	adz
at'om	pis'tol	maize	ba'bel
in fer'	squirm	craze	flux
orb	cor'set	mute	odd
a vow'	pel'let	ot'ter	serf

1  
scrimp  
thigh  
tract  
recline'  
startle

2  
drench  
bonnet  
pastry  
abrupt'  
surplus

3  
mimic  
tansy  
bestow'  
joyous  
vestry

4  
ulster  
gore  
plume  
steeples  
theft

5  
trait  
trite  
dandy  
nobby  
reign

6  
monk  
wallet  
bracket  
uproar  
pallid

7  
mood  
twitch  
tarry  
bogus  
scribble

8  
caste  
bald  
transom  
ambush  
locket

9  
ankle  
romance'  
bamboo'  
tenant  
remiss'

10  
pimple  
vulgar  
tarnish  
minus  
browse

11  
barley  
caper  
mumps  
sixty  
picket

12  
whist  
tavern  
vary  
patern  
russet

13  
temple  
scorch  
disent'  
puppy  
smooth'er

14  
brooch  
buggy  
banner  
hunger  
mustard

15  
major  
paopose'  
pagan  
soothe  
planet

16  
tomb  
belle  
thicket  
banish  
witch

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
alms	nes'tle	med'ley	taint
mead'ow	tin'der	la'tent	ac cord'
tas'sel	knell	ped'dle	batch
gar'ter	bil'let	par'son	a dore'
ma'tron	mot'to	jug'gle	kid'nap

<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>
am'ber	balk'y	merge	weld
both'er	a midst'	pa rade'	wish
gam'ble	ban'ter	ko'dak	zest
bee'tle	gos'pel	per'fume	blithe
pa'tron	bur'den	ab'bot	roan

<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>
mass'ive	fu'ry	fal'ter	lit'ter
rud'dy	a vail'	la ment'	alm'ond
ar'dent	blus'ter	pal'ate	bil'lion
nar rate'	net'tle	glit'ter	mur'mur
sa'ber	bil'low	pars'nip	pad'lock

<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>
bea'ver	ty'rant	dum'my	tro'phy
traf'fic	pas'time	can'ker	ar'dor
a venge'	gai'ter	fi'nal	mag'ic
notch	loz'enge	a rise'	peb'ble
cum'ber	fet'lock	pot'ter	gaud'y

ADDITIONAL WORDS

47

1  
eel  
pet'ty  
flab'by  
neph'ew  
trun'dle

2  
cus'tom  
pe can'  
flounce  
de press'  
jun'ket

3  
sheaf  
gar'net  
jock'ey  
i'dler  
su'et

4  
de sert'  
noz'zle  
im pel'  
fos'sil  
jun'gle

5  
fetch  
bomb  
lin'ger  
lath'er  
kid'ney

6  
post'age  
tri'ple  
mum'ble  
ham'let  
le'ver

7  
fo'gy  
mel'on  
fol'io  
stu'por  
trudge

8  
yolk  
worst  
dirge  
scrape  
hames

9  
quar'ter  
mar'gin  
pris'on  
fes'tive  
in hale'

10  
in flate'  
pur'ple  
en'vy  
im'age  
de'pot

11  
ei'ther  
win'now  
siz'zle  
myr'tle  
dag'ger

12  
pol'ka  
frisk'y  
worth  
ton'sil  
saint

13  
trump'et  
liz'ard  
pounce  
in dent'  
dunce

14  
ha'lo  
pul'ley  
junc'tion  
nour'ish  
plat'form

15  
nerv'ous  
tink'er  
switch  
in stall'  
no'tion

16  
pre dict'  
mis'tress  
fru'gal  
stag'ger  
in vert'



1	2	3	4
sigh	fiz'zle	u'nit	warp
wart	chaff	guile	fifth
daub	gauze	scrap	scoff
dye.	fal'con	jew'el	hor'net
cam'el	em'pire	em'press	mer'cy

5	6	7	8
den'tal	cu'bit	boost	heir
hearth	fum'ble	thrash	film
eld'er	gab'ble	roost	i'tem
fel'on	whiz	de cree'	ush'er
ca ress'	loam	roam	launch

9	10	11	12
ace	fudge	gorge	err
buff'er	hob'ble	cas'tle	ebb
fet'ter	gen'try	gos'sip	herb
dab'ble	daw'dle	ech'o	fiend
de tain'	sta'tion	wa'fer	cap'tor

13	14	15	16
pith	gid'dy	din'gle	lynx
bi'ped	be hold'	hor'rid	tal'ly
gen teel'	ant'ler	gal'ley	a'bly
fer'ry	cleft	lar'va	ex'ile
thatch	bur'glar	bur'row	scour

1  
sal'ver  
bab'ble  
re deem'  
lin'ing  
cou'pon

2  
bro'ma  
wa'ver  
bak'er  
bash'ful  
budge

3  
shac'kle  
poo'dle  
bal'sam  
pli'ant  
beau'ty

4  
gob'let  
clef  
boar  
i'vy  
pal'sy

5  
cy'cle  
rev'el  
de ceit'  
scribe  
be tray'

6  
san'dal  
ridge  
dif'fer  
din'gy  
fu'ri ous

7  
ed'dy  
cob'web  
cym'bal  
shelve  
drudge

8  
par'rot  
filth  
cof'fin  
an'tic  
bel'fry

9  
lurch  
rouse  
de ny'  
do'ry  
come'ly

10  
blotch  
blanch  
rav'el  
a cute'  
drib'ble

11  
rock'et  
ruf'fle  
bulb  
shan'ty  
berth

12  
scalp  
so'cial  
chap'el  
sheath  
rip'ple

13  
re late'  
smi'lax  
cas'ket  
scrab'ble  
por'tal

14  
sham poo'  
flip'per  
la'dle  
cat'nip  
cav'ern

15  
va'cant  
scroll  
trow'el  
lease  
fidg'et

16  
raft'er  
bro'ker  
par'don  
scuf'fle  
bulge

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
chasm	fern	threat	ci gar'
sun'der	helm	torch	ce'dar
hal'low	clutch	re form'	finch
clum'sy	hal loo'	sal'low	clinch
stam'mer	chem'ist	drag'gle	ca'lyx
<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>
sul'len	clar'et	bu'gle	text
hum'bug	be have'	check'er	maul
fear'ful	med'al	na'ked	frig'id
brace'let	bick'er	nos'tril	o'val
pal'try	hor'ror	pad'dle	col'ic
<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>
puck'er	grudge	cor'al	hos'tler
mus'ty	me'ter	in firm'	chan'nel
pal'let	gar'lic	cra vat'	pul'pit
net'ting	perch	fid'dle	nudge
pan'ther	pet'tish	gig'gle	gra'vy
<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>
hus'tle	pop'lar	fam'ish	cleanse
gar'ret	clothe	pis'ton	be lief'
in sane'	en chant'	corpse	boo'by
in trude'	eight'y	ra'ven	ran'sack
fac'tion	hel'met	nib'ble	en camp'

1  
slaugh'ter  
re cruit'  
dis'ci pline  
haul  
anx'ious

2  
car'riage  
be siege'  
suit'a ble  
tri'umph  
sol'emn

3  
guard  
sen'ti nel  
weap'on  
cel'e brate  
a loud'

4  
ter'ri fy  
an noy'  
quan'ti ty  
gen'er ous  
sym'pa thy

5  
con'quer  
knob  
bou quet'  
per fum'er y  
dis ease'

6  
sig'ni fy  
cel'lar  
sau'cer  
mus'lin  
pulse

7  
cir'cu lar  
ceil'ing  
laun'dry  
brit'tle  
liq'uid

8  
mor'tar  
man'tel  
bu'reau  
ex pan'sion  
breathe

9  
ven'ti late  
sal'ad  
de li'cious  
throat  
dis ap pear'

10  
mil'lion  
choc'o late  
lau'rel  
crea'ture  
rea'son a ble

11  
mo'tor  
cous'in  
o'ri ole  
grad'u al  
char'ac ter

12  
tongue  
spar'kle  
soar  
re'al ize  
mas'tiff

13  
hound  
ter'ri er  
ex ceed'ing  
wan'der  
wrist

14  
re sem'ble  
shrub  
foam  
e lec'tric  
en ti'tle

15  
bub'ble  
trout  
sand'wich  
trol'ley  
skull

16  
ben'e fit  
spec'kled  
cir'cle  
cir'cu late  
shep'herd

1  
 juí'cy  
 pump'kin  
 heav'i ly  
 glimpse  
 di'a mond

2  
 scis'sors  
 ker'o sene  
 mis'chief  
 prov'erb  
 fo'li age

3  
 breeze  
 mo las'ses  
 naugh'ty  
 let'tuce  
 seize

4  
 bis'cuit  
 por'ridge  
 lunch'eon  
 rhu'barb  
 re ceive'

5  
 wharf  
 veg'e ta ble  
 oys'ter  
 re lieve'  
 con ceal'

6  
 au'ger  
 spin'ach  
 ar'ti cle  
 war'rior  
 pre'vi ous

7  
 wrench  
 bush'el  
 for'eign  
 to bac'co  
 pos sess'

8  
 med'i cine  
 salm'on  
 ex haust'  
 dil'i gent  
 wretch

9  
 height  
 trou'sers  
 sur vey'  
 re lieve'  
 the'a ter

10  
 ath let'ic  
 ac quaint'  
 shrewd  
 awk'ward  
 grieve

11  
 prai'rie  
 vol un teer'  
 al'ma nac  
 sense  
 ob serve'

12  
 am bi'tious  
 sal'a ry  
 false  
 o pin'ion  
 a shamed'

13  
 de ceive'  
 fu'ri ous  
 ne ces'si ty  
 dis guise'  
 pa'tri ot

14  
 whit'tle  
 per suade'  
 threat'en  
 coun'ty  
 dis perse'

15  
 sub due'  
 re li'ant  
 bril'iant  
 gen'er ous  
 mi li'tia

16  
 de ter'mine  
 rid'i cule  
 u'su al  
 re new'  
 a bil'i ty









